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The residuals of the series made at Mount Hamilton from the computed place, were $0''.00$ in distance and $0^{\circ}.54$ in position angle.

The question of a definite difference between the results given by heliometer and micrometer in the measurement of small distances as illustrated in the history of this star, remains still an open one. BESSEL appeared to obtain constantly a larger distance with the heliometer, than STRUVE with the micrometer, at the same epoch.

As to the future of this double star, the apparent distance will decrease after this year until, in 1902, it will be a minimum: $1''.6$. And it will be below $2''$ until 1906.

The measurement of the position angles and distances of three small stars in the neighborhood of γ Ophiuchi affords a good illustration of the possibility of determining the proper motion of the principal star from such material.

The only other measures of these stars that I know of were made by Professor HALL; the latest in 1886. Plotting the two sets of measures, the accordance between the direction and amount of proper motion, as given by this means, and by meridian circle observations of the principal star, is quite good. R. H. T.

THE PARALLAX OF γ OPHIUCHI.

The results of a new determination of the parallax of this star, by measuring its position with reference to two other stars at distance of $15'$ and $29'$ respectively, have been published by Dr. SCHUR in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 3231.

Professor KRUEGER used the same stars at Bonn, 1858 to 1862, and found for the parallax of γ Ophiuchi $\pi = + 0''.150$. By his request Dr. SCHUR redetermined the value in 1891 and obtained $+ 0''.286$. These are not in satisfactory agreement; but adopting a parallax of $0''.2$, with the major axis of the ellipse of the orbit of the companion of γ Ophiuchi $4''.6$, and the period 88.4 years, the mass of the system would be 1.6 times the Sun's mass. The companion would be distant from the principal star 23 times our distance from the Sun; γ Ophiuchi would be 1,000,000 times as far from the Earth as the Sun is, and its light would require 16 years to reach us.

The stars used in the above discussion were not the ones measured by Professor HALL, and at the LICK Observatory; these last were very faint stars and much nearer γ Ophiuchi, the distances ranging from $56''$ to $162''$, all being visible in the $5'$ field of the 36-inch telescope, power 350. R. H. T.